of occurrence as well as the prevention of progression. Indeed, these dual aspects of many of the specific health problems mentioned throughout the text are inseparable, and the attempt by the authors to divide them into dis-

tinct sections is somewhat arbitrary.

In the third major subdivision, "Supporting Services for Preventive Medicine," the authors discuss an interesting combination of techniques, professions and health agencies. Included are such titles as "Health Education and the Social Sciences," "Public Health Nursing," tal Statistics," "Epidemiologic Methods and Inferences," "Voluntary Health Agencies," and "Official Health Agencies." These are subjects traditionally considered as a part of "public health." Additional topics, such as "Continuing Education for Physicians," and "Social Work" would seem as appropriate in any other medical textbook as in this one.

Most of the information contained in this book is of general interest and presented at a level readily understood by well-educated lay persons. It should also be quite profitable for beginning medical students and for those in the ancillary health sciences, but seems to be of limited value to professionals in the field. Each section is followed by a list of pertinent references, many of which are recent. The value of the book would be increased, however, if a greater proportion of the references were updated.

WILLIAM W. STILES, M.D.

PROGRESS IN HEMATOLOGY—Volume IV—Edited by Carl V. Moore, M.D., and Elmer B. Brown, M.D.; with 21 contributors. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York and London, 1964. 309 pages, \$13.75.

This publication has been undertaken by new editors and does not suffer from being "spotty" as in previous volumes. Ten papers are included and cover the subjects of Heme Synthesis, Methemoglobinemia, Erythropoietin, Chemistry of ABH Group Substances, Lead Poisoning, Chloramphenicol Toxicity, Myeloma Proteins and Macroglobulinemia, Acute Leukemia, Von Willebrand's Disease. Platelet and Leukocyte Isoantigens and Antibodies. The material is consistently on the highest scientific level but with a clinical orientation one expects from these editors. With the field of hematology not being systematically reviewed in any journal, conference, seminar or annual publication, it is hoped that this volume will appear, even annually, with periodic up-to-date reviews of progress in each area of hematology. Volume IV is a good start and will be of value to all, investigator, laboratory worker and clinician, interested in the field of hematology.

WILLIAM F. LUTTGENS, M.D.

MOTOR FUNCTION IN THE LOWER EXTREMITY—Analyses by Electronic Instrumentation—J. R. Close, M.D., Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Highland-Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, Calif.; and Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill., 1963. 156 pages, \$10.75.

This reviewer has been indeed impressed at the useful collation in this book of much scattered research material on movement patterns in the lower extremity. It undoubtedly contains some of the finest references to the author's previously reported findings on phasic activity in translocated tendons. This portion of the monograph can easily be recommended for orthopedic surgeons, and others concerned with this particular branch of clinical practice.

However, there exists great doubt in this reviewer's mind that the description of the book on the fly-leaf is an accurate one, as it indicates a wider field of interest than the actual contents would indicate. So much of the book is taken up with the description of electronic methodology that it can scarcely be described aptly as being of interest to the average "orthopedist, physiatrist, neurologist or physical therapist." The numerous chapters on instrumentation will undoubtedly have interest to the technically-inclined physician, but will be largely beyond the comprehension of the average clinician in any one of these fields. It is recommended therefore for study by a select few, who have advanced training in electronic methods of monitoring clinical events. It is also highly doubtful that the advanced methods of telemetry, described in this monograph, will have either current, or early, prospect of application to these clinical events, in the hands of the physicians described on the fly-leaf.

Another criticism of this monograph, which this reviewer has heard voiced rather widely, is that it is indifferently organized and somewhat misleadingly titled. There is a regrettable lack of correspondence between excellent drawings and the textual material they allude to. The reader frequently finds himself jumping from page to page to find a particular illustration, which may be as much as four pages removed from the text. In summary, this book is highly recommended to the clinician with a broad laboratory background in electronic recording of either normal or abnormal function.

WALTER J. TREANOR, M.D.

FREEDOM TO EXPERIENCE—A Study of Psychological Change from a Psychoanalytic Point of View—Benjamin Wolstein, Ph.D., Faculty, W. A. White Institute of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis and Psychology; Clinical Professor of Psychology, Adelphi University. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York and London, 1965. 292 pages, \$8.50.

It will surely be a great day for psychiatry when authors no longer fight with nor appeal for support to Freud, but rather concern themselves with psychoanalytic theory and practice as they are today. This continued engagement with the views of Freud is becoming ludicrous; what would we think of bacteriologists who still embroiled themselves with Pasteur or Ehrlich? Unfortunately, this history is still very much alive for Dr. Wolstein, somewhat as the issues of the Civil War are still alive in the South, unchanged by time. He takes a great deal of space detailing the views of Freud on such matters as resistance, regression, transference and countertransference. After this, he makes a very few passing references to later authors whose work he then ignores along with a great body of material not even referred to, although it bears strongly on what is being discussed. The effect of this is to set up a straw man, purported to represent the "classical" psychoanalytic view as it is today, which he then proceeds to attack. For example, he takes issue with the concept of resistance as something to be overcome, as on the field of battle, to allow the analyst to get at the id, his presumed goal. Well and good, but this ancient view of resistance would find no adherents either among the most orthodox of analysts today, for whom the analysis of resistance is the cornerstone of treatment. Or, as a second example, he deplores the idea of the analyst as a mirror, but this view of the analyst has been tremendously modified during the development of psychoanalytic technique even in the most orthodox circles. This sort of arguing with the past obscures Dr. Wolstein's real differences with orthodox psychoanalytic theory and practice, which is unfortunate, as he raises some interesting points. It is regrettable that these points are also further obscured by his repetitiousness, murky prose and bizarre punctuation; one wonders where the editor was. Dr. Wolstein discusses certain aspects of the topics of resistance, regression, transference, countertransference and the shared experience of analyst and patient. The main point would seem to be that the countertransference reactions of the analyst should receive far more attention by analyst and patient than is customary, to the end that their shared, unique experience can be focused upon. He also stresses the importance of attention to and support of the developmental capacities of the patient. It would have helped understanding if Dr. Wolstein had provided more clinical examples so that it would be possible to see just what the important differences in practice are as compared to more orthodox psychoanalysis. This book is definitely not suitable for the general medical reader, not only because of the distortions noted above, but also because understanding it requires a good deal of background in the psychoanalytic literature.

ADRIENNE APPLEGARTH, M.D.

BRAIN FUNCTION-Proceedings of the First Conference, 1961—Cortical Excitability and Steady Potentials, Relations of Basic Research to Space Biology. Sponsored by the Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, in collaboration with the American Institute of Biological Sciences and with the support of the U.S. of Biological Sciences and with the support of the cl.s. Air Force Systems Command. Mary A. B. Brazier, Editor. UCLA Forum in Medical Sciences: Number 1. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1963. (Publication date—1964) 390 pages, \$10.00.

The terms of reference for this conference was to explore the knowledge and meaning of steady potential changes, which can be recorded between the cortical surface and indifferent structures. Recent study has led to the consideration that this electrical sign may be an important indicator of cortical excitability. The meaning of negative or positive shifts in terms of underlying mechanisms, such as ion transport, transmitter substances, membrane changes along with microstructure and microchemistry of the brain was explored.

These were the basic considerations, but the prime reason for having the conference was the recognition of a need to understand how man's brain will be affected by the stresses of air space life, and to this end attention was focused on the Steady Potentials. The position of the significance of Steady Potentials may be best presented in the words of Dr. Purpura, who in his excellent paper, "Review and Critique," stated, "For despite claims that the measurement of cortical steady potentials may provide important information on the functional activity of the brain, one cannot help but wonder precisely what kind of information is imparted by the data."

The Proceedings do afford a readily accessible means of seeing the interests of the foremost workers in this particular field. However, it is a field of considerable restriction at the present time and of interest only to a small number of neurophysiologists. It is unlikely that this book will be of interest to more than a certain number of neurophysiologists, neurochemists, and neurological physicians interested in neurophysiology.

DONALD MACRAE, M.D.

CIBA FOUNDATION STUDY GROUP NO. 18-Brain-Thyroid Relationships with Special Reference to Thyroid Disorders. Edited by Margaret P. Cameron, M.A., and Maeve O'Connor, B.A. In honour of Professor S. Artunkal. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass., 1964. 117 pages, \$1.95.

The reading of the proceedings of a study group in which the recent advances in the subject to be discussed are presented in summarized, followed by individual papers and by long question and answer periods (questions to which at present there are no answers, though they reveal the directions of thoughts concerning these questions) is a delightful exercise and also an excellent introduction to current thinking, recent research, and projected efforts. This little collection fits beautifully into such a background. It is excellent and brings one up to the present in the research activities on brain-thyroid relationships which are pertinent.

The subsequent papers in themselves do not attempt to present a comprehensive account of brain-thyroid relationships, but rather deal with specific aspects, such as the function of the hypothalamus in regulation of pituitary-thyroid activity, hypothalamic temperature and thyroid activity, effect of thyroid hormones on brain differentiation, longitudinal study of intelligence quotient in treated congenital hypothyroidism, and psychological studies in hyperthyroidism. This small book, containing the Proceedings of Study Group No. 18 will not only be of interest to endocrinologists, neurologists, and psychiatrists, but also to the whole discipline of medicine. I would also consider this a very useful piece of reading material for students who have the interest to read further along these lines.

DONALD MACRAE, M.D.

PROGRESS IN RADIATION THERAPY-Volume III-Edited by Franz Buschke, M.D., Professor of Radiology, University of California School of Medicine; Chief of the Section of Therapeutic Radiology, University of California Hospitals, San Francisco, California. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1965. 242 pages, \$14.50.

This small monograph by 15 contributors summarizes certain aspects of radiotherapy in recent years.

The general tone of the monograph is set by the article "Present status of combined radiation therapy and chemotherapy" by Kligerman, who stresses that "Throughout the current review, the most glaring deficiency was failure to have control patients." He reports previously unpublished investigations leading to the conclusion that his group was unable to find any evidence of increased effectiveness of radiation when 5 FU is added simultaneously. Similarly, he cites studies showing that the case for therapeutic synergism for actinomycin D has not been made. He feels that at the present time no proven drug exists by which radiation may be augmented.

Vaeth reports a series of patients who developed radiation myelitis following the use of megavoltage therapy in the neck and upper mediastinum.

Dalley (of the Royal Marsden Hospital) discusses radiotherapy in malignant tumors of the temporal bone and observes that "Kilocurie telecobalt units and linear accelerators are potentially dangerous apparatus because of their large depth dose, and the proximity of both orbits and the brain to the tumor region.'

Lenz summarizes a long experience with radiotherapy of mammary cancer, reports long-term results obtained with orthovoltage, and notes that survival was the same as that obtained in a subsequent megavoltage series. He cites the one beautifully controlled study of Kaae and Johansen of Denmark which showed that simple mastectomy plus radical postoperative radiotherapy yields the same survival rate as extended radical mastectomy, with a slightly lower local recurrence rate. (The equally beautiful controlled study of orthovoltage and megavoltage in the treatment of cancer of the cervix published by Paterson of Manchester last year is not noted in this monograph—a rather curious omission. This study showed that the three-year cure rate in Stage II cancer of the cervix was significantly better with orthovoltage than with megavoltage.)